FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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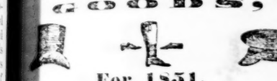
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Manicaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
March 12, 1851. 63-tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence running this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House, but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 5 A. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

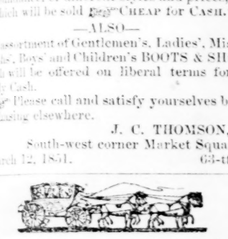
embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; but would say to the Ladies, that they have no long Lull goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their prices. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Visites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Sets; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

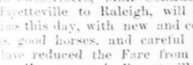
Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1st. The Building and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant. The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, and cool double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 23. 73tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1851.

CHANGE.—The Warsaw Stage will hereafter leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Warsaw at 6½ o'clock, A. M. Those papers which have copied the advertisement of Messrs. McKinnon and McNeill will please make this alteration.

CORRECTION.—In a portion of our edition of Tuesday we stated that "more than $20,000 had been subscribed to build a plank road to Raleigh, via McNeill's Ferry." We made the statement merely as a matter of news, relying upon the common report, as we received no official information. We have since learned that the location beyond Kingsbury has not yet been determined.

NAG'S HEAD.—A meeting of the visiters was held at Nag's Head on the 9th inst. for the purpose of taking such action as would bring the subject of opening the communication of the Atlantic and Albemarle Sound, prominently before the public.

Resolutions declaring the importance of this improvement to the State and General Governments, and expressing entire confidence in the practicability of the work, and the belief that it is a work strictly National in its character; were adopted.

It was also resolved, that for the purpose of attaining this object, a Public Dinner be given at Nag's Head on the 5th of September, at which the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Governor of the State, and other distinguished citizens will be solicited.

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION.—We learn from the Goldsboro' Patriot that the Neuse River Navigation Company has been organized, by the election of six Directors. The Company propose to have the river surveyed this Fall, and expect to secure the services of Col. Thompson, Engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, for that purpose.

We neglected to state in our last, that a card from Mr. Erwin, denies the truth of Mr. Baxter's statement that he did not intend to fire in the duel between himself and Mr. Erwin. Mr. Erwin makes a statement of facts relative to the origin and progress of the quarrel, which are certified to be correct by the seconds on both sides—though Mr. Baxter's second does not sanction Mr. Erwin's conclusions.

MR. WEBSTER.—The New York Herald has the following despatch from Washington, announcing Mr. Webster's intended resignation:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1851.

"It is stated upon authority which leaves no room for doubt, that Mr. Webster will not return to this city as Secretary of State. He will remain away till about the assembling of Congress, when he will tender his resignation. The position which his friends have placed him in, renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet."

Probably another hoax. The source from which it comes, certainly does not entitle it to much credit.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—We find in the Richmond papers a call for a Convention of Merchants and all others friendly to the establishment of a direct trade "from James River to Foreign Countries." The call is signed by a large number of Richmond and Petersburg Merchants, who invite the attendance of the Merchants of North Carolina and Tennessee at the Convention to be held in Richmond on the 10th of September next.

The Times enters into a calculation showing that the enterprise must necessarily be successful, and notices the fact that at this time there is not a single Steamship running to Europe from any port in the United States South of Philadelphia.

The people of New Orleans and Charleston have indeed lately entered into contracts for the construction of Steam vessels. That such enterprises will be profitable, the experience of Boston, New York and Philadelphia renders certain. But besides the profits to be derived from such investments, the establishment of these lines of Steamers will in a great measure render the South independent of the North. Let those who talk so loudly of Southern Rights and Wrongs *act* a little. One line of Steamships will cure more Southern ailments, than all the abstractions of South Carolina combined.

NATIONALISM.—The Democrats of Massachusetts, who leagued themselves with the abolitionists *before* the elections, and sent to Congress Rantoul, Sumner, and other notorious abolitionists, are amusing themselves, *now that the mischief has been done*, by adopting patriotic resolutions and declaring that they cannot ally themselves with abolitionists, without a violation of good faith! We should think not. But their repentance is rather late.

The Washington Union however, republishes the resolutions with much congratulation, as evidence of Democratic Nationalism in Massachusetts! A queer way they have of showing it.

FEDERALISM—THE ASHEVILLE NEWS, &c.—We exceedingly regret that we are unable to suit the taste of the Editors of the News. They denounced the teaching of St. Paul as an "exploded dogma of Federalism." We reminded them of the fact, and forthwith we were requested to keep the Bible for our own reading—the News wanted none of it—to its very sapient and independent Editors, it was a matter of "no consequence" whether a doctrine was sustained or not, by "St. Paul and all the Saints in the Calendar." In our extreme anxiety, as the advertisers say, to "cater to the most fastidious tastes," we tried the News with a quotation from old Will. Shakspeare, by way of exhortation to adopt a more Christian deportment. But though the News does not condescend to notice the immortal Bard of Avon, it seems to have scorned his good advice, for it not only continues its attempts to convert sound Whigs and true Republicans into those terrible animals known as 'Federalists,' but actually represents Jefferson and Madison as the original expounders and defenders of the doctrine of Secession!—"Angels and Ministers of Grace defend us"! Are the Editors mad?

Passing by this last discovery, however, as not deserving more particular notice, we return to the original assertions, that the doctrines of the Whig party are Federal doctrines, and that Messrs. "Badger, Stanly, and Co." are Federalists. As before, that the public may view the matter understandingly, we publish the definition of 'Federalism' as given by the News:

"The pestilent dogmas advocated by these men—that all power should be vested in the President—that Congress should be deprived of the Constitutional right to judge of the expediency and necessity of war—that the purse and sword of the nation should be both delivered into the hands of the President, that he who is but the Servant of the people should decide without any other restraint but his own discretion and will, when he shall march his armies into any offending State, to subjugate and enslave her people to the dictation of his *Kingly* pleasures."

These says the News, are the doctrines of Federalism—these the 'pestilent dogmas' advocated by Messrs. 'Badger, Stanly & Co.' Now, we called upon the Editors of the News to produce any speech, letter or essay, in which either of the gentlemen named or any other Whig in North Carolina or in the United States ever 'advocated,' expressed, or in any manner intimated, all or any of these 'pestilent dogmas' as held by him. Have they done so! Not at all. Failiag to do so, we called upon them to retract the charge. Have they done even this act of justice? By no means. They say not a word about it—they are *mum! The Congressional Election was near at hand, and it was necessary, that Mr. Clingman should obtain office.*'

But, to the charge. Briefly, the News asserts, that Messrs. 'Badger, Stanly & Co.' advocated the 'dogma' that all power, and especially, the war-making power, should be vested in the President. We have before stated, that the assertion was totally destitute of foundation in truth. We will now prove it. We will show, by the record, that Mr. Badger with the approbation of the Whig party in North Carolina and throughout the Union, not only *did not* advocate these doctrines, but that he utterly condemned them. We will show that his doctrines as expounded in his speeches, and the doctrines of the Whig party as declared by its approval of those speeches, are briefly these:

1st. That Congress is the *war-making* power.

2d. That Congress has a right to determine the *objects* and *purposes* of a war.

And 1st. From Mr. Badger's able speech on the "Ten Regiment Bill" pages 1 and 2, we extract the following in which he proves that the act of the President in sending troops into Mexico was an *act of war, unlawful and unconstitutional:*

"First, then, I will lay it down, and endeavor to demonstrate, that *the war in which we are now engaged with Mexico was the immediate result of the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President of the United States.* I suppose, sir, that there is no gentleman on this floor, or elsewhere, who supposes or believes that the *President of the U. S. is vested with the war power of this country. It is a power expressly, and in terms, conferred upon the Congress of the U. States.* And the President would have no control over it, direct or indirect, except from the incidental circumstance of his limited veto on the action of the two Houses; and except from the fact that, in virtue of his office, he is the chief commander, the principal military officer, of the United States.

"I maintain, then, Mr. President, that when the President of the U. S. moved the troops under General Taylor to the Rio Grande, and took possession of the left bank of that stream, he committed a clear and undoubted act of war. What is war? What do all the writers on the law of nations tell us it is? They all, in substance, define it to be a contest about rights, which is carried on or maintained, not by argument, but by force. It can, therefore, admit of no question, that when a nation claiming certain rights, which are disputed by another, undertakes to support those rights by force, she undertakes to support them by war—war as far as she is concerned. It is true, if the act of violence or aggression on her part be not resisted by the nation that suffers it—if it be patiently and tamely submitted to—no war results. To constitute war, it is as essential that there should be two parties, as it is that there should be two parties to a treaty of peace. The act of one nation cannot alone constitute war; it is like the case of an individual striking a blow: if it be not resented, no contest, no battle, no fight is the result. The blow is an act of aggression; it is an act commencing a contest, but it does not amount to a perfect contest. Whether this act on the part of the President was an act of war, of hostility, of aggression, depends not at all upon the question, whether we had a right to the territory of which he took forcible possession. War, between nations, pre-supposes a contest about rights. The publicists, who speak of contests between nations, never suppose them to contend except about rights. War is a contest about rights. Public war is a contest between nations about rights, carried on by force and not by argument. If, therefore, it were assumed as clear and unquestionable that the title of Texas and the U. S. extended to the Rio Grande, it is still beyond all doubt that, Mexico possessing the left bank of that stream, having settlements there, having officers there, and exercising jurisdiction there—any movement to dispossess Mexico, to occupy what she thus occupied, and what she claimed to be her own, is an act of war. It is an act of war, just and rightful if the territory be ours—just and rightful if the territory be unjustly and improperly withheld—just and rightful if, also, the act of war be directed by those who represent the sovereignty of the nation. Well, sir, this act was directed by the President of the U. S. He ordered the troops to the Rio Grande. They advanced. When they came into the Mexican settlement, the inhabitants fled before them in dismay; the officers abandoned the public buildings and set fire to them; and, under such circumstances, our forces, under the command of officers of the U. S., took from Mexico that of which she was in possession, and by force kept possession of the territory, and placed it under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Now, sir, on this subject I had the honor at the last session to bring to the attention of the Senate the action of Mr. Jefferson, during his administration of this Government, under circumstances of a very similar character; with this difference, that the title of the territory then withheld from us was truly and clearly ours. In every other respect the case was like this. The territory was withheld by another power, and a disposition manifested by that power to deprive us of what we owned. Under these circumstances, Mr. Jefferson conceived that he had no right to use the military force of the country to obtain possession of that which was withheld from us; though clearly ours. And he states, as the reason for referring the subject to the determination of Congress, that matters relating to peace and war belong exclusively to that body, and not to him; and as this movement might change the relation of the two countries from peace to war, therefore, it belonged to Congress to determine whether the movement should be made."

Again: it being denied that the act of the President was an act of war, he takes the ground that it was an act "likely to produce war." Even this power, he denied to the President. For he says on the 3d and 4th pages:

"But, sir, if the act was not an act of war, it was plainly and manifestly an act which *was likely to produce a state of war.* It was an act the tendency of which was to *change the relations of Mexico and this country* from a state of *peace* to a state of *war.* Can there be any doubt of this, sir? It is impossible to doubt it, when we recollect the unhappy and angry state of feeling which existed between the two countries. When we recollect the position which our army held at Corpus Christi for so many months, and the disputes existing between the two countries—the mutual charges of insincerity and breaches of faith—when we recollect all this, it must be manifest that such an act as moving an armed force to the Rio Grande was, in itself, if not an act of war, at least one which wore the appearance of aggression, and one which was calculated to rouse the feelings of the Mexicans, and to provoke retaliation. Thus much must be conceded; and if so, sir, whence did the President of the United States derive his power to do this without the consent of Congress?

"According to Mr. Jefferson, an act which in its execution may change the relations of the country from peace to war, is an act beyond the competency of the Executive, and to be passed upon only by Congress. The Constitution has undergone no change, the people have made no amendment to it; it stands now as it stood in the time of Mr. Jefferson. Whence, then, has Mr. Polk derived his authority to precipitate measures which must lead directly to war—Congress being in session—without taking their advice, or even deigning to inform them of what he proposed to do?"

And again, speaking of the movement of our troops, upon the Del Norte, same page, he says:

"That movement was an act of war; it was, at all events, an act directly tending to change the relations of the two countries from peace to war; and, therefore, an act which the President could not lawfully or constitutionally perform."

These extracts sufficiently establish that Mr. Badger's opinion, about the correctness of which, there can be no doubt, was and is, that, "Congress is the war-making power." Of course then, no such 'dogma,' as, that the *President* had that power, was ever advocated by him.

One more extract will establish our second proposition, that in his opinion and that of the Whig party, "Congress has a right to determine the *objects* and *purposes* of war." On the 13th and 14th pages, same speech, we find:

"All that has been done heretofore in Mexico, in the prosecution of this war, the President claims the right of doing, because we are the conqueror. But where, I ask, does he find any authority for exercising the rights of a conqueror? If he has them, it must be irrespective and independent of the Constitution of the United States? The conqueror has certain rights, and the President claims that these rights belong to him. For one, I do not admit that proposition. It is the Government of the United States, and the people of the United States represented in that Government, who are the conquerors in every war in which we are successful. Therefore, the rights which belong to the conqueror, according to the law of nations, belong no more to the President than they do to the lowest officer who leads a band of men against the enemy. These rights belong to the country—to those who represent the sovereignty of the nation—who hold the war-power of the nation—to the Congress of the United States. The President has no other power, than as he is, by the Constitution, the chief military commander, whose duty it is to carry on war for the purpose and to the ends declared by those who represent the sovereignty of the nation. But the President claims that he has a right to take possession, and that, having taken possession, he has a right to require from persons within the territory the oath of allegiance; submission to the regulations of his military officers; suspension of all resistance to his military authority, under pain of being treated as traitors, and made liable to punishment in their persons and in the confiscation of their goods; and to seize all the public property and revenues of the country. All this he claims as a conqueror, and wholly irrespective of any responsibility to Congress. I protest against any such doctrine.

"Having now stated my views of the commencement of this war, the manner and purposes of its prosecution, and the dangerous tendency of the Executive claims of power and projects of conquest, I come to the proposition before us. We are called upon to place at the command of the President ten regiments of regulars, in addition to the present military force. For what purpose? To carry on the war with Mexico? Upon what plan? Sir, the President declines to inform us upon what plan.

"Mr. MANGUM, (in his seat.)—His friends here decline.

"Mr. BADGER.—A few days ago, when this subject was under consideration by the Senate, and my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) stated in his strong and forcible manner the present condition of Mexico, and the utter and absolute want of any necessity for this additional military force, a part of a communication from Gen. Scott was read by the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the amount of force that would be required. Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that if certain purposes were contemplated it would be necessary to raise his force to fifty thousand men. I myself asked the Hon. Senator on what plan, system, or basis of operations for conducting the war, that estimate was made. The Senator declined to answer. Resolutions have been proposed in the other House, making inquiries, and to these the President has declined giving any answer. A resolution was introduced in this body asking the President to communicate to us information on this subject, such as he might deem it consistent with the public interest to communicate to us, either confidentially or in open session. The President was asked to communicate to us information which would enable us to understand this monster project for the war, which requires this great addition to our military means; and this morning, by a vote of the majority of this body, it was determined that the question should not be put to the President, whether he has in his possession any information on this subject, which he could, consistently with the public interests, communicate to us, either in open session or confidentially? Thus, by the action of the President in the one case, and his friends in the other, information is denied us, and the war-making power of the country excluded from full knowledge of the plans for the prosecution of the war!"

Could any thing be clearer? Can any sane man doubt that the facts have been entirely misrepresented by the News? We think not; for, instead of proving Mr. Badger and the Whig party to be 'advocates of pestilent dogmas,' the News has proven itself to be a propagator of 'pestilent'—doctrines.

But we are not yet through with the Asheville News. We will prove by its great leader and champion, that the WHIGS maintain the authority of Congress over the making—and the objects and purposes for which—war, is made. And we will further prove by the same high authority, that these powers *are denied to Congress*, not only by the *Democratic* party, but by the leader of that very Southern Rights party in which the News finds so much superfluous *Republicanism.*

On the first page of a speech in the H. of R., delivered *two days after* Mr. Badger's, by the Hon. ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, we find:

"*Mr. Chairman:* A constitutional fallacy, has been the prolific source of half the complaints, and more than half the speeches, made by our friends on the other side of this Hall. Before Congress met, it was promulged by the great leader of the Whig party at Lexington; and since Congress met—every day—yesterday—to day, this fallacy has been reiterated with a long train of erroneous inferences. That fallacy is, that Congress is, under the Constitution, the *war-making power.* Hence it is inferred, that the President began the war with Mexico, and began it unconstitutionally; that Congress has a right to prescribe, limit, and determine the *objects* and *purposes* of the war; and that Congress has a right to all information in possession of the President relating to treaties, or the war or its operations. I think the principle is false, with all its deductions."

Is the News satisfied? The speech of Mr. Rhett, was an authoritative reply to the doctrines advocated by Mr. Badger. Mr. Rhett and not Mr. Badger, denied to Congress, and asserted for the President, the power to *make war*, and the power to determine the *objects and purposes* of war! These doctrines, says the News, are 'pestilent Federal dogmas.' Is Mr. Rhett a 'Federalist'? Is he a pestilent fellow? (No doubt of it, *we* think.) These doctrines are utterly condemned by Mr. Badger, and are 'advocated' by the members of Congress from SOUTH CAROLINA, by the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and by the leader of the 'SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY EVERY WHERE'. If these are 'Federal dogmas,' as the News says they are, then are the News and Mr. Clingman, the associates of 'Federalists,' and in a league with 'Federalists' to destroy this Union! NOSCITUR A SOCIIS."

We have shown them beyond all dispute, that the assertions of the News, are destitute of foundation in truth. Will it retract them? We fear not. Our experience of Locofoco Journalism has taught us to expect no justice from a Locofoco paper. And as "one renegade is worse than ten Turks" justice from the Asheville News, is out of the question.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS.—When, in a late number of the Observer, we indulged in a few joyful reflections upon the result of our Congressional Election, we did not dream of the disastrous personal consequences with which, on account of that result, we were to be visited.

The usual good temper of the Editor of the Wilmington Journal seems to have been sadly deranged by defeat, for in the last issue of that paper, no less than *five* ill-tempered articles are devoted to us. Indeed, the Editor seems to have been so much riled, that not content with the 'phial,' commonly used on such occasions, he has sought to pour out a whole demijohn of 'wrath' upon our devoted heads. As usual, however, a high state of excitement has caused him to miss the mark, for to one only of his numerous articles, is a reply at all necessary.

Speaking of an article in this paper, upon the subject of New York politics, the Journal says:

"Its final sentence is, "We ask our *brother* whigs of the North to pause," thus admitting not only the abolition character of the whig party at the North, but also its own fraternity with it."

This, the Journal must have known to be false. For, it must have known, that when we spoke of "brother Whigs," we referred to the National portion of the Whig party in New York, whose conduct in yielding any concessions to the *abolition* wing, we condemned. But we waste words on this matter. From Locofoco papers we do not expect justice. From the people of North Carolina, we do. *They* will know what amount of credit to attach to slanders against *native-born citizens* of North Carolina, when uttered by those who have good reasons for making many professions in order to convince the South of their loyalty.

One other point. The Journal and other Locofoco papers are very fond of calling Whigs 'Federalists.' Not because the Whigs advocate Federal doctrines, but because the name of 'Federalist' is odious. Now the Journal is welcome to call us a 'Federalist' whenever it chooses. The people are well enough informed of the fact, that in all cases where Executive usurpations of Legislative power have been attempted, those attempts have been supported by the so-called Democratic party. The Journal then, we say, may call us 'Federalists,' or any other names which a lively imagination may suggest. But whenever the Journal thinks proper to do so, in order to array against the Whig party the prejudices of the people, we shall take the liberty, and with good reason too, as we will proceed to show, of calling the Journal and others of similar character, by their proper name of TORIES.

In so doing, we shall but follow the advice and example of JOHN C. CALHOUN, now canonized by the Locofoco party.—For, Mr. Calhoun reproached the Whigs for ceasing to apply to their opponents the name of Tory! *He* said it was an act of mistaken courtesy! And in speaking against the Resolution to expunge the Senate's Censure of General Jackson for Executive usurpation, he said:

"What is there in the meaning of WHIG and TORY, and what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival as party designations? I take it, that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory—is to sustain *prerogative* against *privilege*—to support the executive against the legislative department of the government, and to league the side of power, against the side of liberty—while the WHIG is, in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties, WHIG and TORY, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country, or in Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the administration, that there is *something* in the times—*something* in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused this new and extensive application of these terms. I must say to those who are interested, that nothing but their *reversing* their course, can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the chief magistrate whom they support (who at least is venerable for his years) as the head of the party—that they should halt in the advocacy of the despotic and slavish doctrines which we hear daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them, and those who are leading them to their ruin. * * * I am content with that [name—WHIG] which designates those with whom I act. It is, at least an honest and a patriotic name. It is synonymous with resistance to usurpation—usurpation, come from what quarter, and under what shape, it may."

Few Locofocos will, we imagine, dispute Mr. Calhoun's authority in declaring that the name of Tory ought, of right, to be applied to the Democratic party. None will dispute his ability to define the term. But notwithstanding the justification for it, afforded by the Locofoco party, from the days of Jacksonism down to the present time, the Whig party has through courtesy refrained from the use of the word. By so doing, and by allowing their opponents to appropriate without a particle of reason therefor, the name of DEMOCRATS, they have lost thousands of votes. If however, their kindness is to be recompensed with abuse, it is high time that "things were called by their right names."

NORTH CAROLINA
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

	1849.		1851.	
	Stanly.	Lane.	Stanly.	Ruffin.
Beaufort,	888	618	1010	572
Pitt,	702	606	657	611
Greene,	296	318	323	350
Washington	336	188	404	210
Tyrrell,	361	89	367	106
Hyde,	476	333	549	296
Craven,	673	686	664	648
Carteret,	484	405	482	401
Jones,	210	182	210	202
Lenoir,	270	437	272	445
Wayne,	291	1078	298	1125
	4987	4940	5236	4966
	4940		4966	
	47		270	

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—The result in each of the Western States, has been and is involved in so much doubt, that we can make nothing of it. We have half a dozen different telegraphic reports every day. Some announce Dixon's defeat in Kentucky, others his election by a large majority. Some state the election of the Whig candidate for Governor in Tennessee by seven thousand majority, whilst others elect him by as many hundreds.

Under such circumstances, it is best to give no reports, which the next day's mail may contradict.

GOOD.—Hopkins L. Turney, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, a disunionist, and altogether a disgrace to the Senate, has been beaten for the State Legislature by a vote of two to one.

It will be better still, if a Whig Legislature sends to the Senate in his place a good Union Whig.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—The Tarborough Press publishes a report of the Agricultural Society of Edgecombe, estimating the value of the *sales* of the cotton and other crops of 1850, at $400,000.

PROGRESS.—The second North Carolina Bloomer made her appearance in the streets of Raleigh on Monday last.

INDIANA.—A vote upon the adoption of the recently amended Constitution of this State, resulted in its favor by a large majority. A separate clause, prohibiting the immigration of Free Negroes, was adopted by more than 30,000 majority.

Valuable Bank Stock.—At a late sale of stock of the Bank of the State, in Charlotte, 40 shares sold at $121¼ cash, per share.

DIED,

In Mocksville, on the 6th instant, BETTIE KERR, infant daughter of Col. John A. Lillington, aged 1 year, 4 months and 8 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Steamer Evergreen, with Ben Rush, Diligence, and H. Clay in tow, with goods for A A McKethan, F D Breece & Son, Rockfish Co, W F Moore, P P Johnson, E J Hale & Son, J & T Waddill, J C Thomson, A H Whitfield, H Branson & Son, Cross Creek Co, S J Hinsdale, J H & J Martine, M N Leary, Jones & Deming, B Rose & Son, R Mitchell, C S Johnson, W McIntyre, T S Lutterloh, J Whitehead, S W Tillinghast & Co, M W Jessup, R M Orrell, Rev A Davis, S McCullough, Arnold & Cooley, G & D B Hubbard, Cane Creek Co, W Murphy & Co, D J McAllister, Holt & Carrigan, A A Holt & Co, Rev A Smedes, N L Stith & Co, J Lane, J A Barnes, S Turner, C F Fisher, D Murphy, N Gibson, Dr B Robinson, J M Beasley, N K McDuffie, C B Mallett, D McNeill, B Rush, Cook & Johnson.

Aug. 21.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with three Tow Boats, bringing all goods on hand received at Wilmington to 18th inst.

The river is in good boating order—6 feet water, and rising.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN APPEAL TO HISTORY.

Into the discussions which have been going on in several of the Southern States for the last two years as to the value of the Union, it is surprising how little has entered of statistical or historical investigation and deduction.

Geographical distinctions, varieties of soil and climate, difference of habits and temper—circumstances without which this Confederacy never could have been brought into existence, and which, by enabling them reciprocally to supply each other's wants, have hitherto united the States in bands of mutual interest; *these*, with heated appeals to prejudices and passions stimulated by artful exaggeration of differences which Nature herself has created between the remote North and the far South, and which existed in a greater extent before the establishment of this Government than since, have constituted the staple of the argument in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Lately we have seen attempts made to prove that any State of the Union, (South Carolina, for example,) withdrawing from it, would, by assuming a separate national existence, appropriating to her sole use her resources of capital and products, becoming her own carrier and manufacturer, and maintaining an independent intercourse with the foreign world, be rendered more prosperous and happy, and, above all, more great and glorious than she now is.

The improbability of such a result from such a procedure we have heretofore, by facts and figures which no one in the South has so much as attempted to controvert, endeavored to show. Our object in the present article, and in one or two others with which we propose to follow it up, is to offer to the consideration of our readers a series of illustrations, drawn from analogy, of the advantages likely to accrue to any separate Government by breaking up into fragments the harmonious Whole of the Union. With this purpose, we ask the attention of our readers to the following

HISTORICAL VIEWS OF THE SUBJECT.

Every operation in Nature is, to a less or greater extent, organization or disorganization. Animate and inanimate matter alike submit to this universal law. The greatest Empires of the earth, as well as the most humble individuals which serve to compose their masses respectively, are liable to decay, death, and dissolution.—The causes of ruin are as inherent as those of organization. Durability of existence is, of course, a mere question of time.

On the great Eastern Continent, through all recorded ages, we find instability in the History of Nations: Grandeur resting on ruin; victory preparing for defeat; pride, folly, and presumption laboring to obtain humiliation; aggregation merging into despotism, or division into weakness. Both extremes producing and perpetuating slavery and misery in the masses.

To these conflicts between growth and decay, in political life, there is one very remarkable exception of prosperity, without serious reverse. That example is afforded by the Anglo-Saxon Nation of North America. On the opposing Continent composition and decomposition have waged, with varied vicissitude, constant warfare. So far of its history, the United States have evinced very powerful principles of composition, and with most salutary results. External pressure has not yet proved more than the expansive strength of the New Empire of the West. Are there no symptoms of the existence of the opposing law, and of danger to be feared from its action? Though latent, all history admonishes us to acknowledge its existence, and to guard against its ever wakeful and ever malign influence. Union does not give general safety only, but also individual safety. In political structures the parts gain position and durability just in proportion to the strength and cohesion of the whole fabric.

In all our disquisitions on our domestic policy, we seek, and with the utmost propriety, our examples of similarity or contrast in Europe. Hence are mainly sought or derived our language, customs, and the base of our history, and our knowledge of the workings of our institutions. Let us, therefore, spread before us tabular charts of Europe, in its political and natural divisions, and from the review see the most prominent consequences of aggregation and of division of Empire.

In advance, we may premise that in regard to territorial surface the U. States falls very little short of that of all Europe, and that in capability of sustaining population the two regions are probably still more similar. As they now stand, North America and Europe present a most important political contrast. In North America, the United States possess the middle zone, with one nation and common language, and with free institutions. Here the great moral law forbids revolution, and acts to preserve. In Europe, change is every day more loudly claimed; and, as the human mind expands, the public voice is more clearly heard, and more imperative in tone. The United States have begun on a system which well will it be—if permanently maintained in America—that Europe can imitate. It would be treason against human nature were faction within our own borders to mar the most salutary example, and so far the most successful experiment, ever placed before mankind.

Either by choice or accident, Europe was, in the middle ages, and in a too great degree remains so, broken up into small and hostile fragments. The work of modern times has in fact been, by employing like means, to bring order out of confusion. Europe has, at every epoch of its history, presented the extremes of despotism, liberty, and licentiousness—extremes alike destructive of rational freedom, and producing anarchy, or the rule of the few over the many, when human life lost in no limited degree the sure protection of either law, humanity, or reason. As some compensation for such versatility, history has recorded the consequences, and sketched ineffaceably the scenes.

After the revolutions of thirty centuries; after changes of fortune more marked and varied than ever were any where else displayed, let us view Italy as it is, and why it is, the fractured exponent of fallen grandeur.

Italy, though joined to (or rather, indeed, separated from) France on the northwest, Switzerland on the north, and Germany on the northeast, if engrouped, and with the Islands of Malta, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, has an insular character, and, in itself, many of the natural advantages of an island—a country with a common language; soil and climate of varied elements, all eminently suitable to sustain a prosperous, powerful, and numerous population.

After having, in the long course of ages, had every form of government tried on its theatre, Italy settled down into the following States, independent of and perpetually more or less hostile to each other. Whoever desires to see, from a single point of view, what Italy was and is, let that person visit Venice.

Tabular View of Insular and Continental Italy.

	Square miles.	Population.
Sicily,	10,600	8,300,000
Kingdom of Naples,	21,600	
Popedom,	17,400	3,000,000
Tuscany,	8,900	1,800,000
Modena,	2,200	500,000
Parma,	2,300	500,000
Lombardy and Venice,	17,600	5,100,000
Kingdom of Sardinia,	29,245	5,300,000
Totals,	119,785	24,500,000

Here we have a surface of, we may say, one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and a mean population of two hundred and forty-five to the square mile: a population equally great in aggregate number with that of these United States.

Who *now* are masters of the soil upon which stands the City once Mistress of the civilized world? Divided into petty fragments, for centuries past it has been trodden down by the Frank, the Hun, the Goth, Spaniard, Turk.

But we turn from the picture, and ask, What might Italy be, were those repulsive elements united as are the United States? Each a whole in itself, with all the very best attributes of individual freedom; a common language, and common history; the same glorious names to pronounce as the heroes and martyrs whose acts secured National Independence.

Can that man exist who would, for any earthly consideration, make himself an alien to the land where sleeps a WASHINGTON?

THE SECESSIONISTS ANSWERED.

We have rarely met with a more complete answer to the arguments of a party than is contained in the following short article from the Natchez Courier:

The South has never asked for anything not expressly guaranteed to her in the Constitution.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Then yours is not the true Southern party. You are asking for amendments to the Constitution; for grants of power neither expressly nor indirectly given. If they were there, there would be no need of alteration and amendment. You ask for the Missouri Compromise line. Your own leaders have over and over again acknowledged it to be unconstitutional. You ask for a repeal of the Mexican law. Now, if that repeal is guaranteed by the Constitution, it is accomplished by the Constitution, and needs not the action of Congress. It would be useless for Congress to do what the Constitution has done already. If you contend that it is not so much the repeal you want, as it is the acknowledgement by the North that those laws do not exist there. We beg to inform you that the Constitution nowhere guarantees that one section shall be bound to make such acknowledgements. A proper tribunal has been created by the Constitution for the settlement of all such questions, and when that tribunal has spoken, it is time enough to ask the acknowledgement by the North that they were in error. In the meantime to contend that Congress should repeal certain laws, is but to contend that the Constitution has not, and that Congress can do in that respect what the Constitution is unable to effect.

You ask for a repeal of the Utah and New Mexico laws. What more you would have than they contain, except a Congressional establishment of slavery, or laws for its further protection, is hard to be seen. And yet your own files, and the files of every Democratic paper in the State, and the speeches of most of your own agitation leaders can be quoted against you, to show that all such legislation would be unconstitutional and improper.

Then if the South never asked any thing beyond the guaranties of the Constitution, and as you are asking a great deal beyond them, confess that yours is not the true Southern party! Gen. Quitman and Judge C. Pinkney Smith want such amendments made to the Constitution as will insure the South an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with the North. Will you please show the section and article where such a provision is guarantied? Besides, if it is already guarantied, then by your own confession neither they, nor you who support them, belong to the true Southern party!

All your demands you insist upon under the alternative of secession. If you cannot get the former, you go for a Southern Congress and the latter. Now please inform us in what section or article of the Constitution is either a Southern Congress, or secession from the Union, "expressly guarantied?" If neither are "expressly guarantied," then you do not belong to the Southern party!" If not to the Southern party, to what party do you cling? It must be to that faction to which northern abolitionists are lending so much aid—the Sewards, Hales, Giddings and Sumners, who equally with you go against the Compromise—it must be to the Disunion party!

Among the maxims of Laroche Foucauld, is this one:

"Hypocrisy is the homage which Vice pays to Virtue."

Some of the Disunionists of Georgia, after working and fighting for months against the principles laid down in the Georgia Platform, now pretend to submit to it. Is it possible for a man to change his whole mental nature during the first week after the selection of a Candidate for Governor? Can a "*ridiculous farce*" ever become a chaste and noble drama in the estimation of these men? What then shall their submission or their acquiescence be called? Is it not hypocrisy?

New York Newspapers.—The returns of the census show that one hundred and six newspapers were published in the city of New York in 1850, having an aggregate circulation of 82,368,473 sheets. Fourteen were printed daily; fifty-eight weekly; and fourteen monthly. The daily circulation amounted to 153,621; the weekly to 425,200; and the monthly to 401,800.—This enumeration is strictly confined to newspapers, and does not include the numerous periodicals in other shapes.

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

Democratic Denunciation of the Administration for its "Fidelity to Slavery"—Democratic Pledge to Agitate the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We are glad to see any effort for adjustment of our national differences upon the basis of acquiescence in the Compromise, even though that acquiescence be accompanied, as in two extreme meetings held lately at the North and in the South, with abstract declarations of the most objectionable character.

We were gratified to see the Whigs of Vermont avow their willingness to acquiesce, in spite of the offensive and fanatical doctrines that accompanied their resolutions. This acquiescence will be found in the following resolutions, which the *Union* does not publish:

"*Resolved*, That we are, as we ever have been, *devotedly attached to the Union;* that we look to the *courts of the U. States as the true interpreters of the Constitution and the laws of the nation—confiding in their wisdom and fidelity—and that we have no sympathy or toleration for the revolutionary doctrines of secession, nullification, or disunion*, in whatever quarter manifested.

"*Resolved*, That in the moderate, and discreet, and practicable measures recommended to Congress by the present National Administration, and the firm determination to regress international disorder, and to *execute faithfully the laws of the land*, and to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, we recognise measures and principles to which we give our cordial approbation, and pledge a hearty support."

We were in like manner gratified that the Conservatives of South Carolina coupled their denunciations of the Union with an agreement to endure it. We regarded the declaration of the fanatics of Vermont, and of the secessionists of South Carolina, abstractions—announced to preserve their consistency. We were willing to accept their allegiance to the Compromise and to the Union with any expressions of private opinion they may choose to utter.

Opinion in America is no crime. The South Carolinian may entertain or express detestation of the *Union*, yet so long as he refrains from the practical exercise of his opinions, there is and there ought to be no "sedition law" to punish him for any thing that he may write or speak. The same rule must apply to the fanatic of Vermont; yet if the resistance to the Fugitive Slave law authorized by the statute of Vermont should be attempted, the Federal laws would be enforced, as they have been and will continue to be, whilst the present Administration is in power.

We cite a piece of political history which the world, we believe, has not yet learned from the columns of the Union.

It seems that on the 22d of July, 1851, the "Democratic State Convention" met at Montpelier, in Vermont, and adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That any attempt to foist the institution of slavery upon territory under the jurisdiction of the Union; any legislation of Congress that exposes the free citizens of a sovereign State to perpetual slavery without due process of law; that denies the trial by jury, and strips off the panoply of the great writ of right, is an invasion of the legitimate sovereignty of the States and an infringement on the guarantees of the Constitution, and should be promptly repelled.

"*Resolved*, That we discover but one distinctive feature of the Whig party, in its present place, as shadowed by the present Administration, fidelity to slavery, the maintenance of its supremacy and inviolability; we shall therefore oppose the Whig party. Its principles—it has none!

"*Resolved*, That the Whigs of Vermont, by cordially approving of President Fillmore's Administration at their late convention at Bellows' Falls, endorsed and tendered an issue upon the Fugitive Slave law; and that this convention promptly accept the tender, and hereby recommend to all their political friends, and the friends of freedom and humanity in the State, to meet the issue in every political gathering and at the polls."

Now, so far from coinciding with the Union in the opinion that the Whig Vermont resolutions were hostile to the Compromise, the Democratic Convention expresses the opinion that those resolutions "cordially approved the Administration of President Fillmore," and discovers but one distinctive feature of "the Whig party in its present place, as shadowed by the present Administration—fidelity to slavery—the maintenance of its supremacy and inviolability. We shall therefore oppose the Whig party."

The Democratic Convention "recommend to all their political friends and the friends of freedom and humanity in the State to meet the issue of the Fugitive Slave law," alleged to have been "endorsed and tendered" by the Whigs of Vermont in the resolutions so much condemned by the Union for their hostility to the Compromise!

Yet there is no word of censure for these Democrats of Vermont. They may declare what opinions *they* think proper—they may appeal to "their friends and the friends of humanity" to meet the issue "of endorsing the Fugitive Slave law" in every political gathering and at the polls, and there is no whisper of disapprobation for them. But the Whig Administration is denounced by the Democrats of Vermont for its "fidelity to slavery," and by the *Union* as having been false to the Compromise which protects it.

We trust that in justice to the Administration, as in justice to the history of the period, the Union will let it be known that the Administration of Mr. Fillmore has been denounced by the Democrats of Vermont for its "fidelity to slavery," and that the Democrats of Vermont have pledged themselves to agitate the issue of repealing the Fugitive Slave law in every political gathering and at the polls.

A Hoax.—It was reported on Saturday by Telegraph that a man went over the Falls in a small boat. The Courier says:

"The statement was founded upon a hoax gotten up in this wise: A canoe was sent over and in it was a stuffed figure, sitting erect, with paddle in hand.—Many persons on either side of the river saw the incident, and considerable excitement was of course created. The following morning it was announced that the body of the poor fellow was to be seen gyrating upon the surface of the whirlpool, and the hack and wagon drivers reaped the benefit of their honest ingenuity!"

A SPEECH FOR THE UNION.

Strange as it may appear, in view of the present position of the Hon. R. B. Rhett, of deadly hostility to the Union, the authenticity of the following extract from an able Speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the year 1842, is not questioned. As true as it was then, it is now. He cannot *unsay* it:

"But to make the will of *all* the law—by constitutional arrangements to protect the weak, and enable the weak as well as the strong to rule themselves, and thus to secure the blessings of liberty and free government to all—that is the mighty problem which has puzzled the statesmen and patriots of all ages, and which has, at last, been so wonderfully solved in our Constitution. This Constitution was the result of a long train of events, of peculiar times and circumstances, and a wisdom and virtue quickened by the intensest thought, and matured by the sternest trials. Gentlemen may succeed in overthrowing it—for there is no blessing man is not capable of despising and abusing—but let them not indulge the vain hope that when overthrown, they can re-establish it. Centuries rolled over before the birth of this Constitution; and it may take as many more to find a people either capable of appreciating or administering such a Constitution. Once fallen, like the decayed cities of the old world standing amidst ruins and deserts, it will be fallen forever. If the Union were to be dissolved to-morrow, it could not be re-united. Aware of the difficulty of establishing the Constitution, and its completeness, when honestly administered, to accomplish the great objects for which it was created, the people of the United States have ever frowned upon all attempts to alter or abolish any of its essential features. Whenever any party has fairly developed designs hostile to its integrity, they have been overthrown. To what but this Constitution must we attribute the glorious distinction we possess, as the happiest and freest people in the world? and what are all our troubles and contentions with each other but providential rebukes for departing from its wise and just provisions?

"Sir, I go for the Constitution as it is. I want no change in its provisions; but if there is to be any change, I want those changes to be in favor of popular liberty. Instead of strengthening the legislative power—from which all usurpations on the Constitution have originated, and which now threaten to overthrow it—let the legislative power be still further restrained, by limitations more clearly defined; let the veto principle, on which the Constitution is built, be enlarged, in order that great majorities—an increased number of wills—may be required to make laws for the people; and thus a nearer approach may be made to the naked theory of a free democratic Government—that every man shall rule himself. I detest the dominion of one man—a king. I detest more the dominion of many, because more heartless and irresponsible; but, above all, I fear, and loathe, and despise more than I fear, the dark, faithless, remorseless tyranny of a caucus majority—first the tools, and then the victims of the bloody despotism of some bold bad man, who uses the high aspirations of the people for liberty to overthrow the Constitution of his country, and lift himself on its ruins. Sir, republics are proverbially short-lived. They aim at a higher standard of equity in government, and require, therefore, a higher standard of virtue to administer them; and, being open to the aspirations and ambition of all, they must necessarily be liable to more frequent and desperate contests for power, and darker conspiracies against their integrity; and let us never forget the sad lesson all history teaches, that every free Government the sun has ever shone upon has been overthrown in the names of liberty and the people."

The Reaction in South Carolina.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot of the 8th draws the following contrast between the present state of public sentiment in the State of South Carolina and the prevailing feeling within its borders several months ago:

"It is indeed amazing to see what changes take place in public opinion in the short space of a few months. Last fall the whole State seemed to be for secession. Now, if it was left to a vote of the people, a majority would be found opposed to it. Six months since, there was not a newspaper in South Carolina that did not advocate disunion and secession. Now we have the Southern Patriot, Hamburg Republican, Charleston News, Southern Standard, Columbia Transcript, and Erskine Miscellany, all opposed to secession.

"Not a whisper was heard when the Legislature met of any popular expression against secession. Recently Hamburg has, with great unanimity, declared herself in the opposition. Four thousand persons, at Greenville Court House, on the 4th of July, expressed themselves by the preamble and resolutions adopted, hostile to secession. Horry District did the same at a public meeting on the same day.

"Last fall there was not heard a single voice from the leading men of the State in opposition to secession, except from Col. Grayson, Mr. Poinsett, General Hamilton, and General Thompson. Since that time we have seen letters opposing, with great ability, the separate action of the State, from Judge Cheves, Judge Butler, Judge O'Neal, Col. Preston, Dr. Lieber, Judge Withers, Dr. Dickson, Col. Burt, Colonel Chesnut, Col. Orr, Mr. Barnwell, Colonel Brooks, Col. Boyce, Col. Owens, and many others.

"This looks pretty well for the beginning of an opposition to secession. But it is not all. Last fall associations were formed in almost every district of the State for the purpose of agitating and controlling public opinion, as was done in France with so much success during their bloody revolution. But now these Jacobin clubs are dying in Charleston and elsewhere, and they have in a great measure ceased to meet. The members have withdrawn, and in many instances are ashamed to acknowledge their membership."

Smart Reply.—A commercial traveller left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by the coach; in answer to which he received the following:

"I hope dear sir, you'll not feel hurt,
I'll frankly tell you all about it:
I've made a shift with your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it."

DEMOCRACY.—The Richmond Whig thus sketches the beginning, the middle, and the end of American Democracy:

"All things, they say, and tragedies especially, have their beginning, their middle and their end. In Locofocoism, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk marked those several stages. They may be said to have represented precisely the three great periods of its life.

Under Gen. Jackson, it had with the passions of youth its vigor, its violence, and every thing but its innocence. Strong, bold, self-willed, it did, in its lustihood of blood, just what it listed; it spent in all manner of wild prodigality the large estate of popularity to which it had suddenly and strangely come; it lived with grooms and parasites, sharpers, bullies and bottle-holders; corrupted by its example, the sober country-manners wide around; rode a hunting or on an experiment, with hounds, and horses and horns, over the corn of its tenants and the fences of the law, ruining many people in a morning's diversion; or, going to town, it nicked the windows of peaceful citizens, cudgeled the watchmen, upset the stands of hucksters and the carts of market people, or smashed the lamps and left every body to break his shins or fall into the gutters in the darkness. So strong a following of swashbucklers did it carry at its heels, (besides that its wild ways won the populace) that quiet folks dared hardly resist it, and the intimidated magistracy could scarcely venture to take it up. Once, indeed, they took heart and issued a writ against it; but the record of it was soon after expunged and the Justices punished for the offence which they had meant to check. Great, in short, were the goings-on of this the true young Democracy, though it did not yet style itself young: that title was kept for its leavings of life, its early impotency: for it is only your rake, decayed before his time, that is fond of imagining himself youthful, just when he has begun to totter. Admirably, however, did our young heir conform himself, at this first period, to that virtuous counsel addressed, in what has become a popular saying, to a youth who was named or who wore Boots—a saying which exhorts him to "Go it: for that his papa is wealthy." He or it—for we are speaking of impersonated Ultra-Democracy, and may use either pronoun—had, in the wardship of his minority (that is, during the election) taken up large sums of suffrage, upon copious promises of a wonderful economy, of prodigious Reforms, of a perfect suppression of all Patronage, af a surprising self-privation in power, of a great horror of the letting office-holders interfere in elections, of holding in abomination the seducing members of Congress or Editors with federal salaries or contracts, of all rewarding of partizans, and, indeed, of all asking to what party a man belonged when he was fit to fill an office to the public advantage. He also, in the double view of pleasing the many with a seeming moderation and of soothing the impatience of the few (his would be competitors,) gave special bonds to both, in large damages, that he would, at the end of four years, give up the property to the next heir. Likewise, he got a large loan out of two opposite sorts (the Protectionists and Anti-Protectionists) by giving them both ambidexterous obligations, to be paid in a "judicious Tariff." In short, though a great enemy to the credit system and firmly convinced that "all who trade on borrowed capital *ought* to break," he went largely in debt for the Presidency, before he got it; and, being in, never paid a farthing of all this paper; which, indeed, was all void, as made in his political non-age or at usurious interest. His guardians had given him a steward; but youthful lords hate, from the generosity of their spirits, the dull face of an arithmetician. Besides he had his own ideas of how Accounts should be kept. So he first kicked out of doors the steward; then the guardians that had furnished him; and, by and by, to make all bad accounts smooth and square, he burned up the books themselves.* Now, all this is told in metaphor; but every body knows it to be "Truth severe in fairy fiction drest." So much for the "Democracy" in its heyday, its glory of youth that brooked no restraint, strength that scorned all opposition, and which nothing but its own ill courses—its debauches, rows and riots—could have hurt. But it lived fast and made a great hole in its health as well as reputation and in both the affections and the property of no small part of the soberer portion of the people living on the estate.

By and by came that wilier stage of Democracy which Mr. Van Buren represented. Its head grew craftier, its heart colder: it exchanged its vices of violence for those of cunning and selfishness. Its principles did not improve; but it grew more decent; and though thoroughly corrupt, it attempted to turn respectable. Where it had commanded, it began to cajole; where it had compelled, it took to intriguing.—But one must rule mankind either through the vices or the virtues; and here the change was such as made the bad discontented, without conciliating any approval of the good. One should appear to reign for the benefit of some sort or other besides one's self, and especially when that personage is the object of nobody else's respect or affection. The sovereign who sits upon a disputed throne must have vigour, be large of his virtues or his crimes. If not determined to be good, he must make himself imposing: for while to be dreaded is to be pretty safe, to be despised is certain ruin. We have in these few words written the history of two short reigns, the Van Buren and the Tyler, which form the middle age and the wane of corrupt Democracy.

Comes the last stage of breaking-up, of broken-down Democracy; what Shakspeare calls the sixth and seventh ages of man; what we have called the third. It is the "lean and slippered pantaloonism" of politics, its "manly voice changed to a childish treble," its swagger to a shamble. A thing patched up, shrunk, shriveled, it stands with props, it goes hobbling upon a stick of the South, a crutch of the North, both broken. Its strength, its wit, its very sex, are gone. It drifts, a dismasted wreck, with ghosts for its crew, a spectre for its skipper, a skeleton its steersman, its voyage to Dead-man's isle, making night hideous as it passes, and fit with its foulness to turn the very light of coming morn pale, if it should catch it on its way. It has, however, disappointed men little; for few expectations were entertained of it, except corruption without capacity, unprofitable perfidies, bloodiness without courage, a deceit universal and impartial that never told the truth to either friend or foe. Accordingly, "tottering on in vices to the last," as much without the daring of manhood as the decency of middle age, sanguinary but stealthy, wicked as it was weak, violent as pusilanimous, arbitrary and impotent, most pernicious through the powers which it held and not through its parts, it never stopped at a crime and trembled only to do the least good. Without one honor gathered from such high command, such wide means of winging blessings to mankind; without one instant of affection or respect from his people; the poor heartless, headless child of Demagoguism in its dotage and of paralytic Partyism passed away, the last of a line which must soon have made an end of its country, but that, happily, its headlong degradation first made an end of itself."

*We need hardly remind our readers that the Treasury and Post office departments were both burnt down, under General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, with circumstances not a little suspicious.

ALABAMA.

We are glad to find our own views of the late political contest in Alabama fully sustained by the Mobile Daily Register, the leading organ of the Democracy and of "Southern Rights" in that State. The Register says:

None of the members elected to Congress are disunionists or advocates of secession. The Southern Rights men only contend for the abstract right of secession, as a supra-constitutional remedy, but do not urge its exercise for existing causes. In this they are not materially different from the "Union" Representatives, who all claim to stand upon the Georgia Platform, and are pledged, in case of any further aggressions, to resist "even a disruption of every tie which binds the State to the Union." They therefore *practically* differ from their Southern Rights colleagues only as tweedledum did from tweedledee.

But this further explanation is also necessary to understand properly the political character of the members elect. In the first and third districts, the election turned mainly upon the question of the approval of the Compromise measures.—None of the candidates were advocates of secession. Messrs. Bragg and Harris were chosen because they were opponents of the compromise, while Messrs. Langdon and Mudd, their antagonists, were its advocates and justifiers.

In the second district, the Southern Rights candidate, Mr. Cochran, was understood to hold ultra secession views, and was defeated for the reason. Had a more moderate and conservative Southern Rights man been run, it is probable he would have been elected. The same may be said as to the seventh district. Mr. Rice was an advocate of the doctrines of the Montgomery Platform—indeed, one of its chief framers—and so extreme in his sentiments as to frighten off hundreds of the warmest friends of Southern Rights in the strong Democratic district in which he run, and thus to secure the election of Mr. White, the Federal-Whig-Union-Compromise candidate.

In the other districts the issues as to Southern Rights have not been made as distinctly as in South Alabama.

The Liberty of Conscience Case—The Soldier's Statement.—We gave, a few days since, the reply of General Wool to the accusation made against him of consenting to the punishment and fine of a Catholic soldier for refusing to attend a Protestant Church, which reply has drawn forth the following card from the soldier himself:

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—Having seen in your paper, of yesterday, a letter from Gen. Wool, relative to my court martial, you will permit me to correct several misstatements which that communication contains.

He mentions, that from the testimony of Colonel Gardiner, he has no doubt that had I communicated my scruples to him, he (Col. G.) would have excused me.—Now Col. Gardiner himself has seen a great many of the soldiers at this post punished in different ways, on account of absenting themselves from the Protestant place of worship here; and it is evident that if his harsh disposition would permit him to excuse any of his men, he had many opportunities of doing so. Instead of that, I, along with twenty others, were obliged to stand on a log during six or eight hours on one of the coldest days of winter, on account of not attending church and this to the Colonel's own knowledge.

He says that I have only forfeited about five dollars, instead of that, ten dollars have been stopped of my pay. What I principally complain of however, is the grossly unjust manner in which my trial was conducted by the officers of this post. The witness who swore that I refused to ask permission of Col. G. to get excused from attending church, also mentioned that another soldier was with me. As I was convinced that I never peremptorily refused to attend church, or displayed anything of a spirit of insubordination, I called on this person as witness. But singular to say, every single question I asked this man was objected to by the court, because they believed that his answer would attend to acquit me. I, in consequence of the partiality, did not call on any other witness.

Very respectfully,
JAMES DUGGAN.

Fort Columbus, August 10, 1851.

Persian Politeness.—The politeness of the Persians is of a species perfectly oriental. A nobleman of high rank went one day to the French Ambassador to beg his pardon because the weather was so bad in Persia.

The Quickest Passages.—The following is an account of the four shortest passages ever made from Liverpool to this country:

Steamers.	Captains.		days.	hours.	min.
Pacific, (Am.)	Nye,	April, 1851	9	20	15
Asia, (Br.)	Judkins,	June, 1851	10	16	40
Africa, (Br.)	Ryrie,	Aug., 1851	10	6	00
Baltic, (Am.)	Comstock,	" 1851	9	13	25
AVERAGE TIME.					
Average of Cunard steamers			10	11	20
" Collins steamers			9	10	50
In favor of American steamers			00	18	30

The steamer Pacific, which sailed at noon on Saturday, six hours after the arrival of the Baltic, took out answers to letters received by the Baltic! So that it is probable the English merchants will receive within twenty days, answers to their letters! Steam cannot do much more than this;—bringing Liverpool as near, in time, to New York, as Baltimore used to be to Philadelphia; or as Boston is now to New Orleans, by the land route.

From the following jubilant [illegible] which we take from the Washington, it would seem that some [illegible] sions had been felt by the Editor [illegible] Ashe's defeat *by his own friends*. [illegible] gratification which that paper expresses [illegible] the intelligence of his election [illegible] it was not an event which had been confidently looked for. We are [illegible] deal struck with the *extraordinary* circumstance of Ashe being chosen [illegible] overwhelming majority," when [illegible] *no regular opposition to his election*. The Democracy certainly have [illegible] things and ways of showing [illegible] which are peculiar, and no doubt [illegible] tory, to themselves; but as "other [illegible] are not our thoughts, nor their [illegible] ways," we must, in the present [illegible] and without further comment, [illegible] Union in the full enjoyment of [illegible] cies at Ashe's re-election, venture [illegible] to express the hope that the [illegible] Mr. Ashe will prove himself true [illegible] *Union:*

North Carolina.—We are [illegible] learn that the Hon. Wm. S. Ash[illegible] compromising democrat, has been re[illegible] ed to Congress in the Wilmington [illegible] North Carolina, by an overwhelm[illegible] jority. Indeed, there was no [illegible] position to the election of Mr. [illegible] appears that Mr. William Winslow [illegible] cided democrat, was voted for by [illegible] of the whigs, with a view to dimin[illegible] Ashe's vote. But we are author[illegible] say that Mr. Winslow was placed [illegible] field without his knowledge or [illegible] was voted for against his expressed [illegible] and that he was in favor of the [illegible] the regular democratic candidate.

The Whigs of Tennessee and [illegible] Carolina have given us great and [illegible] cheering victories. In Tennessee [illegible] cially, we have carried all before us.

It will be a long time before we [illegible] consent to part with this noble [illegible] brothers in the Southern States, who [illegible] rally around the "Union," and who [illegible] to us the right hand of fellowship [illegible] sectional party will we ever believe [illegible] shall separate us from them. Let us [illegible] keep upon the true National Platform [illegible] chewing all isms, and sectionalisms [illegible] cially, as the worst of all, and [illegible] awaits us elsewhere as well as here.

N. Y. Ex.

The Spanish Bull Circus.—The [illegible] ments in the Spanish bull circus at [illegible] on the 25th ultimo, were of [illegible] usual brutal character. The Queen [illegible] and her family, together with the [illegible] were present. The first fight was [illegible] to a wolf and several dogs; the dog [illegible] finished him. Next a hyena and [illegible] dogs occupied the arena. Then a [illegible] bear encountered no less than [illegible] dogs; the bear came off victorious. [illegible] last scene was that which attracted [illegible] crowded audience, viz. a contest [illegible] a lion and a bull:

"The first was one of the finest [illegible] species. No sooner was he loosed [illegible] arena and espied the bull than he [illegible] towards him at once, and attacked [illegible] with fury. But he only succeeded [illegible] seizing the tail of his horned foe, [illegible] he clung on with his claws. The [illegible] thus attacked from behind, was [illegible] defend himself by his horns; but [illegible] the lion having bitten his tail off [illegible] the rump, the bull turned on him [illegible] frantic with pain, charged with tremendous [illegible] fury, tossing the lion, notwithstanding [illegible] size, into the air, which so damaged [illegible] pluck of the latter that it became [illegible] clear on which side the victory was [illegible] declared. The lion sat down dejected [illegible] moaning with pain, while the bull [illegible] him several times in succession, [illegible] ed by the crowd outside the [illegible] more than by his own will; for, as [illegible] the lion was *hors de combat*, they [illegible] sought no longer to molest him, and [illegible] have left him alone but for the [illegible] which was applied to him by the [illegible] tors. The lion was killed."

Ashtabula Poultry.—The fowl [illegible] tween Ashtabula and New York [illegible] to flourish. Over two thousand [illegible] shipped in two lots from Ashtabula [illegible] week, for Dunkirk, thence to [illegible] Y. & Erie Railroad to New York [illegible] through in twenty-four hours.

Cleaveland Herald.

[Has it never occurred to the Gilbert [illegible] of old Ashtabula that we New Yorkers [illegible] pay for this poultry in money [illegible] Giddings would say, in no small [illegible] by the tears and groans of the [illegible] the South? And that as we send [illegible] exchange sugar, molasses, rice, and [illegible] the Ahstabulians eat up these tears [illegible] groans to sweeten their palates, or [illegible] their backs?]—*N. Y. Express.*

The Crops.—We have had an opportunity this week of seeing our friends [illegible] various parts of the County. We [illegible] from them that notwithstanding the [illegible] protracted and excessive drought, by [illegible] the crops had been materially [illegible] there will be nearly an average [illegible] corn, while the pea crop will be unusually [illegible] heavy. In districts to the South [illegible] East, there has not been, it is said, [illegible] promising prospect for corn in [illegible] years. It is somewhat remarkable [illegible] while in some portions of Dupline [illegible] have been almost ruined by the drought [illegible] at the distance of fifteen miles [illegible] the rains have been very abundant [illegible] streams overflowing.

The Mills in this region have been [illegible] stand for the last two or three weeks [illegible] it has been impossible to procure meal. [illegible] Within the last three days it has [illegible] freely, and we think the rivers and [illegible] will soon be, if they are not now, [illegible] and running over.—*Goldsboro' Patriot.*

New Cotton.—The first bale seen [illegible] Cotton in this market, this season, [illegible] received on Friday last from Augusta. [illegible] Messrs. John Fraser & Co., which was [illegible] by them on Saturday, at 8½ cents.

We learn from a Correspondent that [illegible] first bale of new Cotton was received [illegible] Augusta on the 13 inst., and purchased [illegible] by the Graniteville Company, at 8½ [illegible]

In Hamburg, the first bale of new [illegible] ton was received on Saturday from [illegible] plantation of W. J. Walker, Edgefield [illegible] District, and sold to Messrs. Sale, Lee & [illegible] Co., at 8c. It was of fair quality.

Charleston Courier.

Canada.—The law of *primogeniture* has at length been swept out of existence in Upper Canada. In a list of measures to which the Governor-General gave the royal assent a few days ago, was included the act to abolish the right of primogeniture, in the succession of real estate.

FROM THE WHITE MAN'S NEWSPAPER.

THE PEOPLE.

This is a significant word. It has been abused. It has been the scorn of and the satire of philosophers. Carwell illustrates what we mean by one ese electric flashes of his once demofeeling in his French Revolution, Louis, in dashing through one of his forests, is brought suddenly to bay sight of a long rough box, borne on boulders of four peasants in a somefuneral style. "What have you said the magnificent prince.—body of one of our peasant comrades, has just died," they replied. "What the matter with him?" asked the king. died of hunger, sire," was the answer. ing gave his steed a spur, and Carlyle, with inimitable philosophical ion, "there was a part of the beginof the French Revolution." Apro- this allusion of Carlyle, the other coming up Broadway, we saw a ple which, although not uncommon New York, where speculation and gain reduced the value of human life so was after all somewhat calculated to the feelings. A laborer had fallen building, we learned, and he was dead or supposed to be in a dying His companions suddenly left their and without taking their coats, flew their unfortunate companion, placed on a rude litter and bore him towards hospital. They naturally fell into a procession, and on the face of each was stamped the ashy mark of solemn thy. There was dignity in the pro- for it was made up of earnest men, men, fathers of families, and they longed to the toiling class, none the spected, reader, on this account—for in time or in another we must all work, in a world like ours it is the only ble occupation. The absence of the absence of thought, of effort, of success, of manhood, of all true and in fact of everything. These looked sad and downcast, and they for this sad blow struck down one their own number, and it went to their Each one thought, "Why was it We were all on the building. I but a few moments before where he when he fell."

Our older readers remember the sympawhich was expressed by the princes of when the Duke D'Enghein was exin Paris, and we have all read of horror and the mourning into which courts of Europe were thrown when was received that the head of XVI. had rolled from the block in If a rich man dies he has a great The number of carriages that him to the grave indicates either rank or his fortune. A President dies obsequies are decreed in every part of nation, and we cannot forbear to say men have so much more veneration forms than for substance that it was extraordinary that the great Audubon, biographer of the birds, their greatest a man who had excited the admiof the institutions of learning in and received their highest honors, poor Audubon had no public funeral. death was announced in two lines in daily newspapers, like the death of any other man; and yet he was the only man who had lived for fifty years in the world's history worthy to be mentioned with Cuvier and Humboldt. "Well," thought when we saw this procession of workmen, "may they not have space in the crowded thoroughfare of a great city to carry their dead brother to his home, or their wounded brother to the hospital?—Are not their feelings sacred enough to merit respect? In a word, is 'a man a man for a that?'" This poor fellow may have been an American. He may have been an Englishman or a Scotchman, most probably he was an Irishman; but was he any the less worthy of sympathy? Some one in the crowd that gathered around the procession dropped a word that showed how low an estimate he put upon the poor victim of the misfortune and upon the men being enacted. We will not repeat what he said, but we turned away and thought of those noble words of Jean Jacques Rousseau; for they are—if there can be finer words—finer than Burns' which we have just quoted—"Righteous Heaven! are the poor thy children as well as the rich? Why, then, must they endure more than their share of suffering?" But from his own philosophy he elaborated the subtlest of all answers—"they do but grow perfect through suffering;" and Rousseau might have added, the noblest being this world has seen had his biography all told by one who had seen him as few had.—For this cause was the Son of God manifested that he might be made perfect through suffering.

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into partnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.
Hats and Caps.
—ALSO—
A well selected Stock of
HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 25, 1851. 16tf

JUST RECEIVED,

24 MILL SAWS, extra quality and thickness, made expressly to our order, and will be sold as low as any Saws in this market. Saw-yers and Mill owners are invited to examine them, as we think they cannot fail to please and give satisfaction.

Also, 12 MILL CRANKS, assorted weights and sizes.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay st.
August 18, 1851. 14-3tw

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 1.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—It has become our melancholy duty to record the death of Capt. WILLIAM H. BAYNE, for eleven years past the Editor of the North Carolinian. He died at his residence in this town, on Friday the 22d inst., after a long and painful illness.

Our very slight acquaintance with the deceased might not enable us to speak, as they should be spoken of, of the many good qualities which his friends and acquaintances, all, accord to him. We therefore copy from the last Carolinian the following annunciation of his death:

"*Death of the Editor.*—It is with sorrow and regret that we announce the death of the Editor of this paper, WM. H. BAYNE. He departed this life on Friday, 22d inst., at a quarter past 2 o'clock P. M.

"For some time past he was confined to his bed, unable to attend to his business; but his friends and acquaintances indulged a hope of his recovery until within the last few days.

"The deceased was a native of Washington City, but has been a resident of Fayetteville since the 4th of July 1840, at which time he took charge of the Carolinian. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn the loss of a kind protector and friend.

"Since his residence in this place, he has made numerous friends, who will long remember his many good qualities.

"In consequence of this sad event occurring just at the moment of putting the paper to press, we have not time to lengthen this announcement."

His remains were interred on Sunday morning, with military honors, by the Independent Company and the Fayetteville Riflemen, which latter Corps the deceased had, for many years, commanded.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—The Fifty-Eighth Anniversary of this ancient Corps was celebrated on Saturday last, the 23d instant, by a Target Firing, Dinner, &c.

The Prize (a Gold Medal) was awarded to Mr. Alexander Ray, he having made the best average shots, and was presented at the hands of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., accompanied by some handsome and appropriate remarks. Mr. Thomas J. Robinson was second best. The best single shot was made by Dr. James C. Mullins.

Many invited guests were present on the occasion, among whom we are glad to learn were several of the oldest members of the Corps now living, some of them survivors of 1813.

The bountiful repast provided, and the courtesy and attention shown to the guests, gave evidence that the proverbial hospitality of this time-honored Association has not diminished: while its full ranks and the soldierly bearing of the members is an earnest of continued, and we hope, of future prosperity.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Arch'd M. Campbell, Major Com'dt.
Walter Draughon, 1st Captain.
William Huske, 2d Captain.
John A. McLauchlin, 3d Captain.
Duncan McLaurin, 4th Captain.
James McGilvary, Orderly Sergeant.
Nathan Branson, 2d Sergeant.
John Wilkinson, 3d Sergeant.
Alex'r McPherson, 4th Sergeant.
James Wilkinson, 5th Sergeant.
John S. Maultsby, 1st Corporal.
James M. Vann, 2d Corporal.
Wm. W. Frizell, 3d Corporal.
Thomas J. Robinson, 4th Corporal.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—The Stockholders met in this place on Thursday last, $22,700 of Stock, owned in this town and county, being represented. There were no Delegates from other counties.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road be located as follows: Commencing at Mrs. Johnson's corner on Haymount, in the vicinity of Fayetteville; thence to the south-east corner of the U. S. Arsenal grounds; thence running between the Chicken and old Turnpike roads, crossing Puppy Creek between the mouth of McDuffie's Creek and McPhaul's old bridge; thence the most eligible route to or near Campbell's Mill on Nicholson's Creek; thence to or near McLeod's Bridge on Big Rockfish; thence the best route to or near Daniel Love's; and thence to or near Blue's Bridge; and that the further location of the Road be deferred to a future meeting of the stockholders.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Directory, that in the construction of this Company's Road, preference be given in all cases to stockholders, either in contracts or otherwise.

Messrs. Henry Lilly, Thomas Waddill, George McNeill, James G. Cook and Thomas S. Lutterloh, of this town, and Messrs. John A. Williams, Duncan Shaw, G. C. McGregor and Lauchlin Bethune, of this county, were elected Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, John A. Williams, Esq. was elected President, and John M. Rose, Secretary of the Company.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for valuable documents.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state, that the stock in the "Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company" may be taken in shares of $500, instead of $1,000.

NEWSPAPER BORROWING.—In a late number of the Charleston Courier, we find the following correspondence between the Editors of that paper and one of their subscribers in Charleston:

Editors of the Courier:

GENTLEMEN: You will oblige me to let me know the price of six copies of your valuable paper. I have to keep at least this amount to oblige my neighbors, therefore you must not charge too much, else I cannot afford it. I am willing to lend out the paper, but it is provoking to lend it out when I just commence to read it, and a business man can not refuse to lend the paper for a moment, because he will lose the custom of his neighbors. I subscribe to *three* papers, and I think myself very happy, if I can read *one* at 10 or 11 o'clock.

Yours truly.

TRY-TO-OBLIGE-NEIGHBORS.

We would gratify our correspondent "Try-to-oblige-Neighbors," if we were not deadly opposed to the principle of Newspaper borrowing. The great class of persons who persist in this system are too mean to subscribe for a paper—some, perhaps who are so habituated to it that they could not leave off the practice, even if a paper were furnished them for nothing—and we cannot therefore, "under existing circumstances," negotiate for the six extra copies required.

If our correspondent, however, will loan this number of the Courier to such as annoy him, and they do not abate the nuisance, we promise to furnish the extra papers to him gratis, for three months, if he will only mention to the borrowers that he has thus protected himself in his right of *reading his own paper*.

We wonder if these newspaper borrowers pursue the same course with their baker, grocer, &c. It would be amusing to see a little curly-headed urchin running into the baker's shop with the message, "Missus bin wan'tu borrow loaf bread, sir," or to the grocer, with the modest message, "Missus just want drawin' tea for a minit, sir," and there would be as much propriety and justice in these requests, as to read another man's newspaper gratis.

In reading the above, we were forcibly reminded of an occurrence in this town not many months since. The manner thereof, was this:

Not very long ago, we were guilty of the impertinence of sending his account, to one of our own Town "*patrons*" who had read the Observer for several years without expressing any intention of paying for it. Nor indeed, did our gentle reminder produce any effect at the time. Several repetitions of the offence, however, at last secured the debt, together with a request 'to stop my paper.' The reason assigned therefor, was, in his language; "I take several papers from abroad: and there is no use in my paying for the Observer, as I can read it without paying, whenever I choose.'

DISCONTINUANCE.—We regret to learn from the last number of the Ashborough Herald, that its publication is to be discontinued. The Editor taking leave of his "*patrons*," says:

"For four years we have published a weekly paper; during the first three we sustained losses, and the profits of the present, if we succeed in collecting our dues, will but little more than cover those losses. We are now convinced that publishing a weekly paper in a country village, is by no means an inviting business. Though many have made a living by it, few have done more. Of the labors necessary to furnish a good newspaper, but few persons entertain anything like a correct notion. Village editors cannot get large lists of subscribers, and yet their labor is equal to those of towns and cities who issue their thousands. Now when we sit down and write what we consider one of our best articles, we have the sad reflection that it can only reach the eyes of about three hundred persons. A sadder reflection still comes; we can barely make enough to pay necessary expenses and support our family. These are the realizations of a village editor. What encouragement is there for an enterprising man to continue in such business? In our own county the people do not read much, nor do we think they are in a way to do so soon. Four-fifths of the families read no paper at all, and they cannot be induced to do so. Many of those who do read, choose to subscribe for papers published in Northern cities.

We could continue the Herald, and perhaps live at it; but under the circumstances, we do not choose so to do. We can do better in other business, and, we hope, thereby be more useful to the public generally. A public man should certainly labor where he can best serve the public and promote his own interests."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer has taken the trouble to ascertain, as far as the rules of the Patent office would permit, the *truth* of the statements of Dr. Graham, published in the Observer of Thursday last. He finds them all correct. He fears however, that the original motive for refusing a patent, would be of even more validity now, than formerly, for these reasons:

"Carbonic acid gas was known long prior to 1837 to be incapable of supporting either combustion or animal life. Again, in an unmixed state, it must be open to the objection of being too heavy, and thus having always a tendency to fall to the bottom of a room, and so much the more as the air in the room is rarer from heat. Hence a conflagration might go vigorously on above the upper stratum of the injected carbonic acid gas, whilst, in certain circumstances demanding their presence in a burning building, firemen would be in danger of suffocation from the gas itself. Thus in such cases it would not only be inefficient against the fire, but be destructive to those employed in putting it out. Phillips's gas appears, from the various testimony we have read on the subject, to be free from all these weighty objections."

CREDIT OF THE EMPIRE STATE.—The Erie Canal Certificates have all been sold at an average of *one* per cent. premium. This sale was effected in the face of most violent opposition from the Democratic party.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

TEXAS.—Peter H. Bell, Democrat, re-elected Governor. Two Democrats elected to Congress.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, a Secession paper, thus acknowledges the defeat of its party in the late election:

"We have received sufficient returns to satisfy us that the Congressional elections in this State have resulted disastrously for Southern Rights. But two Southern Rights men, Bragg and Harris, have been elected, while the Fillmore federal consolidationists have elected five. This shows bad for the cause of the South in Alabama."

We learn from the Montgomery Journal, that the Union men have a majority of 13 in the State Senate, and 40 in the lower House. Mr. Clemens will, therefore, be re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

In North Alabama, says the North Alabamian, "not a single individual who openly avowed his belief in the *abstract right* of secession, or was even *suspected* of entertaining such heretical views, has been elected either to the State Legislature or to Congress in that section of the State. A more unequivocal and overwhelming condemnation and rebuke of the heresies and designs of the "Southern Rights" Associations in the State could not have been administered."

ARKANSAS.—R. W. Johnson, Locofoco, Anti-Compromise, re-elected to Congress.

KENTUCKY.—L. W. Powell, Dem., elected Governor by a small majority. Whig Lt. Governor elected by 6 or 8000 majority. Legislature largely Whig. Congressional election equally divided.

INDIANA.—Eight Democrats and two Whigs to Congress.

TENNESSEE.—Campbell, Whig, elected Governor. Legislature Whig in both branches. Congressional delegation—6 Locos and 5 Whigs.

FROM CUBA.—The Cherokee has arrived at New York, in four days from Havana. The expedition against Cuba has ended, as was to be expected, most disastrously for the invaders. Lopez has been defeated, and has taken refuge in the Mountains. Fifty Americans have been executed as Pirates!

The accounts of the capture and execution of these men differ. Some state that they were captured unarmed, in open boats, upon the high seas; that they were shot and their bodies delivered to a mob of Cubans and Negroes. If these statements are true, the days of Spanish authority in Cuba are numbered.

But there is, in all probability, little truth in them. Other accounts lead us to believe, that they were taken prisoners whilst attempting to effect a landing upon the Island; and that they were tried and executed in due form.

The action of the Spanish authorities, presuming the latter account to be true, may be considered severe. Good policy would have dictated milder measures.—Still no other course could have been expected. They had warned the invaders of the fate they might expect. They had proclaimed, that all engaged in the expedition would be treated as pirates, and the United States Government had warned them that they need expect no protection. Their punishment may be considered ill-advised and severe. It is no less just.

What has been their conduct? They have twice invaded a peaceful island—twice broken through the obligations of our treaties with Spain. They have therefore placed themselves beyond the protection of this Government. If the people of Cuba, indeed, were desirous of change, if they were bravely struggling for their liberty, the conduct of the invaders might in some degree, be justified. But apparently the people of Cuba are contented with their government, for they not only *do not* join the invaders, but oppose them, and maltreat the bodies of their dead. They denounced them as "Devils" who were coming out to despoil and murder them. And they were not far from right. The great body of the invaders were desperadoes who, under the pretence of aiding the Cubans in a war for Independence, sought only the spoils. They knew the fate they might expect, and they have suffered it.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Cherokee brought nearly two millions in gold dust.

LYNCH LAW.—A negro was hung by a mob in Columbus, Geo., on the 12th inst. He had been twice convicted of an infamous crime and was sentenced to be hung. On the morning of the 12th, a pardon arrived. Great indignation was excited, and a mob of five hundred persons proceeded to the jail, demanded the keys, and these being refused, broke the doors open and hung the negro according to judicial sentence at 4 o'clock.

FUGITIVE SLAVE GIVEN UP.—A Fugitive was arrested last week near Columbia, Pa., and carried to Harrisburg. The case was tried by the U. S. Commissioner, and the slave remanded to his owner.

ANOTHER.—A Fugitive Slave has been arrested and delivered to his master, at Buffalo, N. Y. The N. Y. Express speaks in high terms of commendation of the conduct of the Commissioner, who when a number of negroes passed around him, with a view to effect a rescue, proclaimed in an emphatic manner: 'I want to say to you colored people, that I have the order to carry off this man, and there will be force to execute it, telegraph or no telegraph, and if any of you resist, you will be shot down.'

The Lexington Observer nominates Mr. Clay for the next Presidency.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic Convention of this State, says the Washington Union, has committed the party "to the duty of sustaining the Compromise measures on the subject of slavery."

We should be inclined to rejoice at this, but we see that the Chairman of the Convention was one of the Coalitionists; and the Convention has nominated for re-election, Gov. Boutwell, who was elected by the abolitionists last Winter. "Actions speaker louder than words," and we do not therefore feel disposed to place much confidence in the professions of the Democracy.

SOMETHING TO REJOICE AT.—A Western Locofoco paper rejoices at the *fact*, that Green W. Caldwell gained considerably at "Dockery's own precinct." Our readers may calculate the amount of this *gain*, when after looking at the precinct vote of Richmond Co., they find that at Gen. Dockery's precinct, the vote stood:

Dockery 33. Caldwell 00!

LARGE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on the Erie, N. Y. Railroad, on the 16th inst., amounted to $12,000. It is estimated, that the entire receipts for the month, will be $400,000.

VALUABLE FARM.—A farm of 41 acres, near Syracuse, N. Y. was sold a few days since, for $17,500—about $428 per acre.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The twelfth Commencement of this highly interesting Institution, passed off on the 14th instant—giving to the world the additional number of fifteen young men, to engage in the active pursuits of life. The whole scene was imposing. On Wednesday morning the Eumenian Society was addressed by Mr. V. C. Barringer, of Cabarrus, in a very able and scholar like manner. There was about it a finish, and symmetry that is rarely seen. His aim seemed to be to lead the young to a proper conception of the truly educated man, which he defined to be a perfect control over the faculties of the mind—nothing short of this is a finished education. In the evening, Mr. White, of South Carolina, addressed the Philanthropic Society. We heard only a few of the last sentences at the close, but learned that he did honor to himself and the Society which he represented.

After these exercises had passed, Mr. Gorrell, of Greensborough, the Annual Orator, was announced. This distinguished gentleman arose and delivered one of the most handsome and appropriate addresses we have had the pleasure to listen to for years. It was from beginning to end, smooth, flowing and eloquent. It was characterized by solid truth—wholesome advice, and a purity of style, which made it attractive and useful. But as it is to be published, we shall suspend further remarks.

On Thursday, which was Commencement day. Early in the forenoon the Alumni of the College held their meeting, and heard an address from Mr. Peacock of Rockingham. After which, a procession was formed in the grove, near the house of Mr. Alexander, composed of Students, Trustees and Clergy. It moved steadily and gracefully along towards the house of the President, then wheeled to the left—entered the Chapel—led by an excellent band of music, which gave life and animation to all. In the Chapel was found, as is usual on such an occasion, a large assemblage of young and old, but especially young gentlemen and ladies. Seldom do you find thrown together such an array of beauty, refinement and talent, as is seen on one of those Commencement occasions. The whole day was spent in hearing the speeches of the Graduating Class, many of which were well prepared, reflecting much honor upon themselves and teachers, and all were respectable. We might mention the names of several as having more especially distinguished themselves, but where all did so well, it were wrong, perhaps, to do so.

On the whole a stranger would be impressed favorably as to the future success of this Institution. Taking into consideration its location in the fertile and beautiful valley of the Catawba—its warm and unwavering friends—its grand design in sustaining together true science and true religion—and its handsome and appropriate motto, "Lux alenda ubi orta libertas," it must succeed.

A Fact for the up Country.—A merchant of Marion, S. C., lately purchased twenty hogsheads of molasses in this market, paid the high steamboat freight on it to Charleston, and the high charges there, re-shipped it to Georgetown, boated it up the Pee Dee, wagoned it to Marion, and sold it there at three cents a gallon less than Charleston molasses could be bought for; and made a fair profit.—*Wil. Herald.*

We understand from good authority, that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road will be completed to Garysburg by Saturday next, and that very early thereafter the cars will run daily to and from that point to Portsmouth.—*Weldon Patriot.*

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 19th inst., Mr. JESSE PARKS to Miss ELIZA PHILLIPS.

Near Raleigh, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Toby, Mr. J. D. TOLSON, of Alabama, to Miss CLAUDIA, daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Meredith.

In Sampson county, on the 23d July, by David A. Bizzell, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH J. ELLIS, of Onslow county, to Miss SUSAN R., youngest daughter of Moses Cox.

In Winnsborough, S. C., on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Allen McCorqudale, Mr. P. SHEMWELL, of the firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH J. McLENNAN, of this county.

On the 17th inst, in Oxford, N. C., at the residence of Mr. R. Kingsbury, by the Rev. Joseph J. Ridley, Mr. THOMAS KINGSBURY, of Little Rock, Ark., to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Bryant, late of Elizabeth city, N. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Schrs. Marion from Little River, Virginia from Charleston. 22.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from Savannah, M. P. Mahoney from Philadelphia, Wake and Elouise from N. York.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

DIED,

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 14th inst., Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, aged 79 years, for the last 60 years a resident of this place.

Suddenly, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. MARY ANNE SOUTHERLAND, aged 26 years, wife of Alsa Southerland, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mr. WILLIAM FILLYAW, aged 41 years.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 18th inst., Mrs. NANCY BUFFALOE, at the advanced age of 103 years.

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of his father, at Sumnerville, near this city, on the night of the 30th ultimo, JAMES JOHNSTON DONALDSON, in the 22d year of his age.

The circumstances attending the untimely demise of the unfortunate subject of this notice, are still fresh in the memory of all, and the hand that inflicted the fatal wound, though immured in prison, still performs its offices in life and vigor, apparently untouched by the profound and deep calamity it has caused in the breasts of father, mother, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends. If the consequences of an act thus fraught with mischief, could be visited upon the perpetrator, well might he call upon the "rocks and mountains to hide him from the wrath to come!" Upon the merits of the deed, from which all these waters of bitterness flow, and caused the gushing blood to pour from bleeding hearts for months, we abstain from comment: It is the province of a human tribunal first to sit in judgment upon the deed, and administer the retributive sanctions of the law.

The last tribute due to friendship it is now its province to record. The subject of this notice has been from early boyhood known to this community. With a happy combination of all those endowments of person and mind calculated to inspire admiration and respect, as well as high hopes of future distinction and usefulness as a man and a citizen. With a mind of uncommon vivacity and vigor, he united in his person all the ennobling qualities of the open, ingenuous, frank and manly gentleman. Quick to resent an indignity or insult, yet gentle, forgiving and noble in his nature. Studious, thoughtful, investigating and penetrating, with the learning of the past and present, yet unassuming, humble and companionable in his daily walk and conversation. That a youth thus endowed, should in the morning of life—just entering into manhood, the pride and solace of his family—with relatives and friends looking forward in the future to a long life of emulation with the highest of the land, should be at one fell swoop consigned by the hand of violence to an untimely grave, is among those inscrutable dispensations of Providence which mortals are not permitted to fathom, nor comprehend. To such dispensations it becomes all to bow, and adopt the exclamation of the Christian, "thy will be done!" An aged father and mother, and a numerous family of brothers and sisters, are prostrate in grief and mourning by this sad event, and are left to mourn a loss—never—never to be restored—the brightest jewel of their circle. The numerous friends of the departed and much lamented youth unite in sincere condolence and sympathy for his early and fatal demise.

While mingling tears of friendship with the deeply afflicted family of the deceased, it is a source of the highest earthly consolation to believe, that from his repeated declarations of resignation to his fate, and the uniformly calm and manly fortitude evinced during his protracted physical sufferings, which were most excruciating, that he had a strong and well founded hope, that in leaving this earthly tabernacle, he was only exchanging it for that building of God, the "house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens!"—*Mobile Daily Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 18—Chatham, with boats Express and Telegraph, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, C G Yates, Blount's Creek Co, C D Nixon, Mrs A Chambers, E Fuller, Rockfish Co, G McNeill, S Godwin, Woollen & Elliot, C A Harrison, C A Brown, Smith & Baker, Parker & Ogden, Summerel & Powe, G Brandt, N Gibson, C F Deems, Boger & Maxwell, N L Stith, J M A Drake, O Sprinkle, J H & J Martine, E C Hall, and Mrs Thurston.

Aug 21—Rowan, with boats M Cronly, Odd Fellow, and Ben Berry in tow, with goods for Ray & Pearce, Houston & Overby, D Murphy, W M Walsh, R D McNeill, G McNeill, Rockfish Co, P Montague, B Rose & Son, S Siler, J Newlin, W L Van Eaton, E A Schwentz, J C Thompson, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, L F Carr, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, N King, T J Johnson & Co, J H Hawley, Rankin & McLean, J W Powers, J & T Waddill, Holt & Carrigan, Miss M S Barry, J B & J J Kelly, C F & D R Co, F Fries, J W Murphy, J H Holt, A A McKethan, Mickle & Ashe, Rowan Factory, W H & T Lambert.

Aug 22—Chatham, with boats Express, Mike Brown, and Cassidy Flat, with goods for J McIver, N Gibson, W Draughon, H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, H Erambert, C D Nixon, M N Leary, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Utley, A A McKethan, D J McAlister, Boger & Maxwell, J A Williams, J Lumm, E Belo, C G Yates, Snow Camp Co, F Caldwell & Son, Island Ford Co, O Sprinkle, G Lauder, T R Tate, C W Andrews, Starr & Williams, Woollen & Elliot, M Brown & Son, Summerel & Powe, H H Jones, Shelly & Field, J H Lindsay, Tyson & Person, W H & T Lambert, J & R Lindsay, C A Harrison, King & Hege, C F Fisher, Jenkins & Roberts, G McNeill, J F Chambers, Smith & Baker, Williams, Haywood & Co, C F & D R Co, E Fuller.

Aug 25—Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, with goods for C A Harrison, H L Myrover & Co, C D Nixon, Council & Cain, J Woltering, E Fuller, Saunders & Taylor, Wollen & Elliot, Starr & Williams, C T Haigh & Son, N K McDuffie, Williams, Haywood & Co, J W Conrad, A Hunt, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers & Co, W Draughon, W A Holt & Co, D Dixon, J T O Wilbar, R T Long, B Rose & Son, P F Pescud, P Thompson, L F Carr, D Bedsole, D Murphy, D McCall, S J Hinsdale, C C Barbee, C Caison, E C Hall, J D Williams, A A McKethan, Stith & Co, A Watson, Hall & Sackett, J A Dove, J Utley, Cook & Taylor, W Prior, S T Hawley & Son, Cedar Falls Co, J C Thompson, J M A Drake, H Branson & Son, J A Cameron, Shelly & Field.

The River is rising pretty rapidly—some 8 to 9 feet at this time.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 26.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	14 a
Ditto, apple,	42 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	5½ a 7	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		17 " "	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORN—An arrival of 1,800 bushels will have tendency of keeping the price from advancing.

BACON—Large arrivals of Western will keep the market easy.

FLOUR—The market continues to fall.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon very scarce; hams 13 to 14, hog round 12 to 12½. Corn has advanced to 80 cts., stock very small. Flour 5 00 to 7 50. Lard in demand at 12½ to 13 cts. No sales of Timber. Lumber—Flooring Boards 12 00 to 12 50, Wide 7 50, Scantling 8 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 20, Virgin 2 50, Hard 1 25 to 1 30. Spirits Turpentine 25.

At New York, Cotton firmer, but no advance. At Charleston, Cotton market quiet and firm; sales of 85 bales at 6 to 8½—quality middling fair.

FALL, 1851.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their *Fall & Winter Goods*, comprising much the largest stock they have ever offered. In their stock may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Angola, Silk and Fur Hats; Wool ditto; Caps; Umbrellas; Bonnets; Yarns; Sheetings,—and in fact nearly every article usually kept by us.

—ALSO—

About 10,000 pair BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Purchasers will please call and examine.

August 23, 1851. 16-2m

BACON AND PORK.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

FOR SALE.

125 PIECES 45 inch Dundee Bagging,
6 bales Gunny do.
75 coils Bale Rope,
50 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.

Just received and for sale by
RAY & PEARCE.

August 25, 1851. 16-4t

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company are requested to meet, on Saturday the 20th September next, to take into consideration the location of said Road, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

August 21, 1851. 16-3tw

HERE IS A CHANCE,

FOR Timber and Turpentine men. As we desire to remove South-west, we offer for sale some Thirteen or Fourteen Hundred Acres of well-timbered LAND—nine hundred acres lying on the Turnpike road, from three to five miles west of Fayetteville; five hundred on the Chicken road, about the same distance from town—with improvements on both places. The above lands will be sold low.

For further particulars, apply either to S. S. Gilchrist, in Fayetteville, or C. McPherson, on the premises.

Aug. 22, 1851. 16tf

Wil. Herald copy 4 times.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine for August; International do.; McGuffey's Readers; Markham's England; Southern first Class Book; Smith's Grammar; Sheridan's Dramatic Works; Kames' Elements of Criticism; Smith's first Book in Geography; Jones' Philosophy. Just rec'd.

Aug. 23. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in debt to the late firm of Gilchrist & Wright are informed that their notes and accounts are in my hands for collection, and that unless payment is made by the 1st Monday in September, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Hay street,
One door West of E. Glover's Jewelry Store.

August 21, 1851. 16-3t

Dr. FITCH'S LECTURES

On Causes, Preventative, and Cure of Consumption.

PARENTS, get this work; read it—teach your children its precepts. It is a perfect life preserver to children and youths. Get the book; read it, practice it, and live long. I can say, from my own experience, it is worth its weight in gold to many invalids. Paper Binding, 50 cents; Muslin, 75 cents.

Sold by C. H. Alexander, near Wilmington; C. DuPre, Druggist and Chemist, Market street, Wilmington, N. C., and S. S. Fitch, 707 Broadway, New York.

C. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.

August 22, 1851. 16-3t

Medical Institution of Yale College,

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D. on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D. on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D. on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D. on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D. on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, $68 50; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.

New Haven, August 4, 1851. 16-6tpd

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 29, 1851. 15tf

NOTICE.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cochran, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th September next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, the interest of the said Robert Cochran in and to the Lot and Improvements on the West side of Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, and adjoining the residence of Dr. B. W. Robinson.

Terms made known at sale.

W. J. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-wts

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond Manufacturing Company" wish to procure the services of a Machinist to superintend their Cotton Mills.

To such as can come well recommended, fair wages may be obtained, and a healthful and permanent location secured.

Address the subscriber.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't R. M. Co.

Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., } 15-6t
August 18, 1851. }

NEGRO RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of the present month, a Negro man named Henry. Said Negro is about five feet ten inches high, bright mulatto color, and is about 30 years of age. He is a brick mason by trade.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him.

D. McKNIGHT.

Raleigh,

From the Mountain Banner.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

Mr. F. I. Wilson—Dear Sir: I have just read in your Mountain Banner of the 15th inst. an article headed "Fire Annihilator." Now as well as I can understand the various accounts given of this wonderful invention, it is not pretended that they explain its peculiar construction and mode of operation, and they merely give an account of its effects. I claim the invention as far back as 1837. In November of this year I paid my fee and filed my specifications in the Patent Office at Washington, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"Your applicant claims that he has made a new and useful invention for extinguishing fire and flame with *Carbonic Gas*, in a manner new and useful; the Gas to be generated by chemical process, condensed through a proper medium, in a machine; and with appropriate appendages and appliances can be directed to any spot, projected to any elevation, so as to make it a practical and efficient agent for extinguishing fire cheaply, safely, quickly, and is far superior to any other means hitherto used or known for extinguishing the flames of a steamboat on fire or a ship burning in the middle of the ocean. I declare my belief that this discovery is destined to save thousands and thousands of lives, millions multiplied by millions, in value of property."

"WM. A GRAHAM."

The answer I received from the Patent Office was:

"Your invention does not possess that novelty and utility which would justify this office in issuing a patent. Nor is it, indeed, believed to be capable of being carried into effect."

(Signed) H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Applicant's answer:

"I think all the objections to my specifications and to granting me a patent are fully met by the fact that by a series of experiments carefully made by myself, I have fully tested the efficacy and practicability of extinguishing fire in the mode I propose, cheaper, quicker, and with more certainty than any other hitherto used or known, and I am ready to convince the Commissioner of patents and the public of its efficiency by an exhibition of its effects."

I went to work, fixed my machine, procured an old frame house 30 by 20 feet, and 30 feet high, rolled two extinguishers on a wheelbarrow to the theatre of action, and put on three cart loads of shavings. I commanded one engine, a boy the other. When the whole was completely ignited and the house enveloped in flames, the curiously constructed nozzles of the hose for the exit of the Gas, [by the turning of a cock,[were made to play on the conflagration. It quenched the fire and put out the flames in 3 minutes. This experiment was made in the Commons, South-west of the Capitol, in the night time.

I then prepared for a new exhibition, but concluded I would consult some of my acquaintances and state the obstacle I had met with at the Patent office. I stated my case to E. Stanly and R. Strange. The Senator took a lively interest in my case, and introduced me to an *indicidual* who he remarked had great influence with the Patent Office. He expressed great willingness to forward my views. After sundry interviews the individual said he had a proposition to make: "public men could not give their time to private claims without remuneration—at a word I can secure you a patent, if you will make an assignment and enter into a written contract." I told him to reduce to writing what he wanted, and I would think of it. I returned the next evening; the writing was all done. He insisted very earnestly on having my signature then. I declined, put the paper in my pocket and walked off, saying I would think of it. It claimed that he was a co-inventor, and that in consideration of council, assistance and advice to me given in the premises, he was to have one half the dues, now or henceforth to be earned by the patent. (I have it now in his hand writing.) I consulted Hon. James Graham upon the propriety of signing the agreement. He said emphatically, "Have nothing to do, make no bargain, with a man you know to be dishonest."

I then consulted Mr. Calhoun, read my specifications and explained the whole matter to him. With his quick apprehension and clear perception he understood the invention and the cause of my embarrassment. He said, "Never sign that paper; get your friends, I will go at your head to the Patent department, explain your case, and for you demand your rights. If refused, I will call the attention of the Senate to the matter."

Thus stood matters, when, on the night of 29th December, 1838, at 9 o'clock, I was arrested on a bail bond for debt, $300, an amount I could not then pay, and brought to Raleigh, where a heavy amount was concentrated against me. I transmitted my papers to J. C. Calhoun, and left the matter to his discretion, who rose in his place in the Senate and moved that this subject should be referred to a select committee, Messrs. White, Dews, Tallmadge, Crittenden and Young. [Mr. Webster declined on account of the multiplicity of his engagements.] A subpœna was served upon me by the U. S. Marshal, Beverly Daniel, to appear before the committee of the Senate. But I was in durance vile. I could not attend. The malign and mercenary interest, coming even from the Senate chamber, foiled me.—"Nameless in dark oblivion let him rest."

Before I left Raleigh I appeared under the protection of the writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge Pearson, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and in that document gave a particular account of the invention or discovery I had made.—The Judge ordered the Clerk of the Superior Court for Wake to record it. In the mean time the Committee of the Senate reported, but made no allusion to me, except that they had sealed up my charges and specifications and filed them with the public archives. To leave the matter beyond suspicion, cavil or doubt, and wishing my name might go down to other times as the first to suggest and perfect this wonderful invention, believing, as Napoleon said, that an original and important idea in these days of printing and talking, once thrown out in the ocean of time, will float forever, never can be lost.

I was introduced by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Featherstonaugh, who presented me to Mr. Cox, Minister from England. Upon consulting his library he in a very polite and obliging manner directed me how to proceed in order to receive my rights in England, intimating that I would encounter no such embarrassment there as I did here.

I accordingly wrote, through Mr. Hunt, Texan minister, to Gen. Henderson, minister at the Court of St. James. I give his reply:

LONDON, March 10, 1838.

Your and Dr. Graham's letter reached me not until last week. I immediately upon the receipt of Dr. Graham's letter referred to the Patent Office, made known my desire, and exhibited to the clerk the description of the invention as given in the *caveat*, as forwarded to me by Dr. G. After examining the same he informed me that he was then prepared to make the entry, and was kind enough to say that he would, (in the event that any other person applied for a patent for an invention of the same kind,) give any one I thought proper to name, seven days notice, according to law, to appear before the Attorney General and describe the machinery and whole invention so as to enable the Attorney General to decide whether it interfered with the discovery of Dr. Graham.

PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

TO MEMUCAN HUNT.

Now the time has arrived when delay would be fatal; for it has been judicially decided in England "that if an inventor supinely and calmly stands by and sees his invention go into common use without asserting his claim, he forfeits all right to a patent."

I ask for my own credit, for the credit of our country, that you inscribe my name upon the Mountain Banner, as having first made the discovery how to apply, practically, Carbonic Gas to extinguish destructive fire or flames. I do not wish Americans to be imposed upon by giving large sums of money to English patentees for an invention which truly belongs to their own "land of the brave and home of the free." I will repair to Washington upon the meeting of next Congress and renew my application. When my suit was rejected at the Patent Office the commissioner (who by the bye was a gentleman,) remarked that I could withdraw my money, $30, and specifications. I declined and asked him what effect my claim and specifications would have by putting them on file in the office. He remarked, "They would operate as a perpetual *caveat* against any person claiming a similar invention."

You perceive I am sufficiently fortified by testimony of record, in London—the Capitol—Patent Office—Clerk's office of Wake Superior Court—by many living men of the first respectability, that I claimed the invention recited in their communications. This seems strange, you will say; but "truth is stranger than fiction." My life has been a romance, fit to paint a novel or adorn a tale. Chance—fate—destiny—Providence—a concatenation of circumstances over which I have had no control, have prevented my renewing my application at the Patent Office.

P. S. In December, 1835, I was reposing on a sofa by a cheerful fire, when my servant boy returned from the Post-office with a package unusually large. It was mostly letters from merchants in N. York, containing accounts of the great conflagration which destroyed $20,000,000 worth of property. It was stated that the water congealed as soon as it left the hose pipe and produced no effect. I mused: "can it be possible that Providence designed water as the only thing to put out fire? No. He has provided a fluid for the very purpose—Carbonic Gas. Oceans can be produced; it abounds every where on earth." To use the language of a gentleman on Pearl street, when the dreadful conflagration was spreading, carrying dismay and desolation in its track, "Our fire engines were dumb, our costly fire apparatus a useless pageant. We did not extinguish one spark, for the water, as it escaped, fell dead, a frozen mass, to the earth."

This gave the first impulse to my thoughts. Theory was confirmed by experiment.

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 15, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron. Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

300 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-tf50

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $1000 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stock holders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Co. at Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres't.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 14-4tw

Philadelphus Academy.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th of September next. Students charged from their entrance, at the rates of $3, $4 and $5 per Quarter of 11 weeks.

M. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Robeson county, Aug. 11. 14-w2t

Medical.

THE subscriber, in consequence of failing health, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT at Clio, Marlborough District, S. C. The Lot contains five acres of Land, having thereon a good Dwelling House, sufficient to contain a large family, with all necessary out-houses. He also offers his stock of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and BOOKS. Also, a fine Buggy with double harness, a Sulkey, Bridle and Saddle, two Horses, milk Cows, &c.

His Dwelling House is completely furnished throughout with entirely new Furniture;—his Medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use;—his Library is very select, containing the newest and most popular authors.

The location for a Physician is the very best in the country. The subscriber's patrons are anxious that a Physician should be left them; he therefore respectfully invites the profession to give this notice consideration.

It is desirable that all will be sold to one purchaser,—to such, a great bargain will be given. He will, if desired, hire to the purchaser three servants—a boy, a cook, and house girl. The subscriber will be absent until the middle of September. Any information may be obtained during his absence from John A. McRae. Possession given in October.

H. McNEILL.

August 19, 1851. 14-tfw

STOLEN.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him, near Elizabethtown, on the night of the 7th instant, one light colored Valise, containing one fine blue broadcloth dress coat, two pair pantaloons, and two shirts. Also two Pocket Books, containing one note of hand on Robert Tolar, for Forty Dollars, payable to my order, dated March 1st, 1851, at one day after date. Another note of hand on John H. Tolar, dated April 1st, 1851, for Fifteen Dollars, payable to my order, one day after date. Also one receipt given to me by Robert Tolar, for a note of Fifty Dollars on Wm. J. Tolar, left with him for collection, dated April 1st, 1851. Also one note of hand on Wm. J. Tolar, for Thirty Dollars, dated August 7th, 1851, payable to my order, one day after date.

This is to forewarn all persons from trading for any of the said notes. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the said Valise and its contents, or pay in proportion, if returned to me, or left with Messrs. Leete & Johnson at Fayetteville.

ISAAC DUKEMINIER.

August 18, 1851. 14-w1t

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. } 8-wt5S

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. } 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business.

OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

$20 REWARD, (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.

July, 1851. 8-w6w

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 29th inst., at the residence of the late Peter McKellar, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, and Blacksmith Tools.

Also, one family Carriage and Buggy, together with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c.

At the same time and place, if not previously disposed of, will be leased for a term of years, 125,000 Turpentine Boxes. Terms at sale.

L. McKELLAR,
J. McKELLAR,
Executors.

August 4, 1851. 10-ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56-Ypd

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tf8pd

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Seantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN

April 7, 1851. 66tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw and Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Netts, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.: L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.: A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-1ypd

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

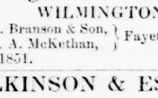
Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

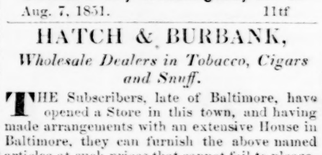


NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor

May 15, 72-y

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine for June; International do; The Sisters, or the Fatal Marriages; Pickwick Abroad, or the Tour in France; Reveries of a Bachelor; Sheridan's Life and Dramatic Works, 1 volume; Young Lady's Friend; School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON,

June 16, 1851.

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

IS REMOVED to the South-East corner of Market Square, ready with the latest machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & C

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850.

Empire State

Cooking Stove.

THE EMPIRE is of the latest approved pattern, better, and cheaper, than any kind of Cooking Stove ever before offered for sale. For sale by C. W. ANDREWS.

April 8, 1850.

Corn, Peas, and Beans.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which will be purchased at the lowest market prices. Apply at the store of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850.

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have on hand

Carriage Making Business

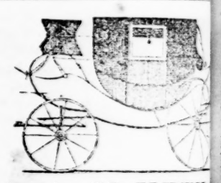
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Hall & McLauchlin, (one door below Shaw & Nethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING CARRIAGES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a Passenger Coach, which, for style and finish, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed on short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RAY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851.



A. A. McKETHAN,

STILL continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkies,

Finished, and a very large assortment partly finished, which, for elegance of style and finish, will compare with any other establishment.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should there be bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully and promptly attended to at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.